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LONDON, July 7.

ESCAPE *of the* ROYAL FAMILY *from* PARIS.

THE escape of the Royal Family was made at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 21, nor was it discovered until between seven and eight, when the Commandant of the Castle of the Thuilleries went towards the King's apartment, to see whether his Majesty was stirring. He was met by one of the household, who told him that neither the King, Queen, the Dauphin, nor the Princess Elizabeth, were to be found.

The dress in which they escaped is not so well authenticated, nor do we believe that it is precisely known to any one.

It was at first suspected that M. de la Fayette was privy to the design, for no sooner was the King's escape known, than he and Mons. Cazales were seized and held in confinement, until a deputation from the National Assembly rescued them. The people talked of no less than hanging them, and would have kept their resolution, had not the presence of the troops protected them.

The Duke d'Aumont was likewise stopped by the people, and the clothes torn off his back. The people were conducting him to the *Place de Greve*, with an intention of hanging him *a la lanterne*, but he was fortunately rescued by the National guard, and conducted to the guard house, though not without some resistance, for the people refused to give him up. He had been on duty the preceding evening, and it is suspected he favored the Royal escape. He has demanded to be tried by a Court Martial.

The escape was certainly made through one of the private doors of the Palace; it is believed through a passage leading from the pavillion in which the Queen slept, and from which there is a private communication to the garden. This avenue had no sentry placed over it. It is said that the Royal Family got into their carriages at the Pont Royal, a short distance from the Palace. The carriages consisted of a berlin drawn by six horses, and two diligences. The berlin had been made some time before for an officer of the Royal Guard, and held six persons very commodiously. The postillions who drove the Royal Family from Paris say, that in the berlin were two women, and two children, and in one of the chaises two men of a swarthy complexion. They drove them as far as Senlis. Several officers of the King's former body-guard attended at the escape, and some of them followed the Royal carriages at a little distance dressed in liveries. About fifty persons immediately in the confidence of their Majesties are missing.

It is suspected that M. de Bouille, who commands in French Flanders, assisted the escape through the garrison towns under his authority.

The news of the escape became generally known through Paris about nine in the morning, and, as it may be supposed, created great confusion; the National guards were immediately ordered under arms, and double sentries posted at all the gates of the city, with orders to prevent any person from passing or repassing.

Many faces wore a countenance of surprise, several carried visible marks of terror, and a general dismay prevailed. The people, made amock parade of the King's Arms in the Market Places, and, dashing them and the figure of a crown to the ground, they trampled upon them, crying out—"Since the King has abandoned what he owed to his high situation, let us trample upon the ensigns of royalty!"

The King on the preceding day had written a letter with his own hand, addressed to M. de la Porte, one of the Ministers of State. This letter contains the reasons which induced his Majesty and the Royal Family to make their escape,

Copy of the KING'S *Proclamation to all the French, on his departure from Paris.*

"Whilst the King could hope to see order and happiness restored by the means employed by the National Assembly, and by his own residence near that Assembly, he submitted to every sacrifice; he was even content to bear the loss of his liberty, of which he has been deprived since the month of October 1789; but now, when the result of all these operations is found to be the destruction of royalty, the violation of property, the invasion of personal security, the establishment of a complete anarchy in every part of the empire, without any appearance of authority sufficient to restrain it; the King, after protesting against all the acts extorted from him during his captivity, thinks proper to submit to the eyes of Frenchmen an account of his conduct.

"In the month of July, 1789, the King, relying on his own integrity, came, without any apprehensions, among the Parisians. In the month of October of the same year, fully informed of the intentions of the factious, he dreaded lest a handle should be made of his departure, in order to foment a civil war. It is universally known with what impunity crimes were then committed.

"The King yielded to the wish expressed by the army of Parisians; came, with his family, to reside in the palace of the Thuilleries; nothing was prepared for his reception; and the King, far from meeting with the accommodations to which in his other palaces he was accustomed, did not even possess common conveniencies. In spite of every constraint, he thought proper, the day after his arrival, to give the provinces assurances of his residence at Paris. A more painful sacrifice was still exacted; he was obliged to remove his Gardes du Corps, of whose fidelity he was assured; two of them were massacred, and several wounded in executing the orders, which they had received, not to fire:—all the art of the factious was employed to represent in the worst light a faithful Queen, whose conduct had been uniformly unexceptionable; it is even evident that all these machinations were directed against the King himself. It is to the soldiers of the French Guards, and the Parisian National Guard, that the care of the King's person has been committed under the command of the Municipality of Paris, from whom the Commander General derives his authority. The King thus has found himself a prisoner in his own state—for what other name can be given to him, who is forcibly surrounded by persons whom he suspects. It is not in order to criminate the Parisian National Guard that I repeat this detail, but in order to state the real facts; on the contrary, I am ready to do justice to their attachment, when not under the influence of the factious. The King ordered the Convocation of the States General; to the Third Estate he granted the privilege of a double representation; the re-union of the Orders; the sacrifices of the 23d of June—all have been his works, but his efforts have been slighted and perverted. When the States General assumed the name of the National Assembly, they revived the plots of the factious in several provinces; they revived those attempts that had been made to reverse the instructions of their constituents, which appointed laws to be enacted in concert with the King. The Assembly have removed the King from the Constitution, by denying him the privilege of sanctioning constitutional acts; in which class they ranked whatever acts they thought proper, restricting to the third legislative body the privilege of refusing its sanction. They have given him twenty-five millions which are entirely absorbed by the necessary expences of his household. They have left him the profits only of certain domains, saddled with oppressive forms: and have deprived him of the patrimony of his ancestors; they took care not to comprehend, in the article of expence, those services done to the King, as if they were not inseparable from those of the state. Let the different parts of the administration be examined, it will be found that the King has no longer a share; he has no part in enacting laws; he can only intreat the Assembly to direct their attention to such and such subjects. In the administration of justice, nothing is left for him, but to dispatch the commissions of the judges, and to name the commissaries of the King, whose functions are much less considerable than those of the ancient Procurators-general. The public part has been committed to new officers; and one prerogative still remaining, the most valuable of all, that of pardoning and remitting punishments, has been taken away from the Kings, and is now vested in juries, in consequence of their privilege of explaining, according to their pleasure, the sense of the law. Thus the Royal Majesty is impaired, to which the people formerly had recourse, as to the common centre of goodness and beneficence. The internal administration of the departments is embarrassed by wheels which obstruct the motion of the machine; and the superintendance of ministers is reduced to nothing.

"The Societies of Friends of the Constitution, are much more powerful, and engross every part of the active administration. The king has been declared supreme head of the army; however, every thing has been done by the Committees of the National Assembly, without my participation; they have granted to the King the nomination of some places, yet the choice which he has made, has experienced contradiction; he has been obliged to revise the operations of the General-officers of the army, because their choice displeased clubs; to them only are to be attributed the greater number of the revolts of the regiments; when an army no longer respects it officers, it becomes the terror and firebrand of the state: the King has always been of opinion that officers ought to be punished as well as soldiers, and that the road to promotion ought no less to be open to the latter according to their desert. As to the foreign affairs, they have granted to the King the nomination of Ambassadors, and the conduct of negociations; but they have taken from him the right of making war; they ought not however to have suspected that he would ever declare war without special reason. The right of making peace is of a different sort. The King wishes only to act in concert with the nation, but what power will enter into negociations, when the right of revising them shall belong to the National Assembly.

"Independently of the necessary secrecy, which it is impossible to preserve in an Assembly whose deliberations are public, who would choose to stipulate engagements, except the persons with whom they were formed had the power of ratifying them? With respect to finances, the King had recognized before the States General the right which the nation has of granting subsidies, and in this respect he complied on the 23d June with every thing that had been demanded. On the 4th February the King requested the National Assembly to take into consideration the state of the finances; they deferred it too long; they have not yet a just statement of the receipt and expenditure; they allowed themselves to go into hypothetical calculations; the ordinary taxes are in arrear, and the resource which has been employed of the twelve hundred millions of assignats is almost exhausted; they have left to the King nothing upon this occasion but a barren nomination; he knew the difficulty of this part of the administration; and if it were possible that this machine could have been put in motion without his direct superintendance, his Majesty would only have regretted that there was no diminution of the imposts; an object which he desired, and in which, had it not been for the American war, he should most certainly have succeeded.

"The King has been declared Supreme Head of the Administration of the kingdom, and he has been able to change nothing without the decision of the Assembly. The chiefs of the prevailing party have thrown out such defiance against the agents of the King, and the penalties denounced against prevarications have occasioned so much alarm, that these agents have remained without force. The form of government is in two respects particularly faulty; the Assembly exceeds the limits of its power in interfering in justice and the internal administration; by its Committee of Researches, it exercises the most barbarous of all despotisms. It has established associations, known by the name of Friends of the Constitution, which present corporations infinitely more dangerous than the ancient; they deliberate on every part of the government, and exercise a power of such preponderance, that all the bodies, and even the Assembly itself, can do nothing except by their order. The King does not think it possible to preserve such a Government. In proportion as the period of the labours of the Assembly approaches, the sages of whom it is composed lose their credit. The new regulations, instead of pouring balm upon the sores, on the contrary inflame their malignity; a thousand journals and libellous pamphlets perpetuate the disorder, which the Assembly is unable to remedy; their labours tend only to a government, metaphysical in its principles, and impracticable in its execution.

"Frenchmen, Is it this which you intended by sending your Representatives? Did you desire that the despotism of clubs should replace the monarchy under which the kingdom has prospered during fourteen hundred years? The attachment of Frenchmen to their monarch is rank-

ed among the number of their virtues. I have received marks of it too affecting to be ever forgotten; the King would not bring forward the following, were it not to repreſent to his faithful ſubjects the diſpoſition of the factious. The people kept in pay for the triumph of M. Necker, affected not to pronounce the name of King; they, at this period, perſecuted the Archbiſhop of Paris; a courier of the King was ſtopped, ſearched, and the letters which he carried broke open; at this time the Aſſembly ſeemed to inſult the King; it was determined to carry to Paris the words of peace; during his journey, they ſtopped, in order to ſuppreſs any cry of *Vive le Roi*. They even made a motion to carry him off, and to put the Queen in a convent; this motion was applauded. On the nights of the 4th and 5th, when it was propoſed to the Aſſembly to go and hold their ſitting in the preſence of the King, the anſwer was, That it was not conſiſtent with their dignity to go thither. From that moment the ſcenes of horror were renewed. Upon the arrival of the King at Paris, an innocent perſon was maſſacred almoſt under his eyes, in the garden of the Thuilleries; while all who abuſed religion and the throne received the honour of triumph. At the Federation of the 14th July, the National Aſſembly declared, that the King was the head; but in order to ſhow that they could name another, his family was placed ſeparately from him; it was then, however, that he ſpent the moſt agreeable moments of his reſidence at Paris.

"When, from religious motives, Meſdames wiſhed to go to Rome, notwithſtanding the declaration of rights, their departure was oppoſed; they were carried to Bellevue, and then to Arney-le-Duc, to wait the orders of the Aſſembly for their departure; the authority of the King was diſregarded. In the tumult which factiouſly diſpoſed perſons excited at Vincennes, thoſe who aſſembled around the King from regard to his ſafety were maltreated; ſo far was their inſolence carried, that their arms were broken in the preſence of the King under whoſe protection they were. When, to get rid of an indiſpoſition, he was preparing to go to St. Cloud; in order to ſtop him, they availed themſelves of the reſpect which they knew he entertained for them, and the religion of his father; the club of Cordeliers brought a charge againſt him as refractory to the law—in vain M. de la Fayette endeavoured to protect him: they violently ſeized the faithful ſervants who ſurrounded him, and he again reſumed his priſon. In fine, he was obliged to order the removal of his chapel, to approve the letter of the Miniſter to foreign powers, and to go to maſs at the new curacy of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois. With ſuch motives, and in the impoſſibility which the King feels to prevent evil, it is natural that he ſhould endeavor to enſure his ſafety.

"Frenchmen, and you who are called inhabitants of the good City of Paris, withdraw your confidence from the ſuggeſtions of the factious, return to your King, he will always be your friend; when your holy religion ſhall be reſpected, when government ſhall be ſecured on a firm footing, and liberty eſtabliſhed upon an unſhaken baſis. (Signed) "LOUIS."

Paris, 20th June, 1791.

FRANCE.

Proceedings of the National Aſſembly.

At nine on Tueſday morning the National Aſſembly met, and the ſittings were opened by a communication from the Preſident, of the King's flight.

A motion was made and carried unanimouſly to the following purport:

"The National Aſſembly, conſtituting the repreſentatives of the nation, decrees, 1ſt, That the decrees already paſſed or to be paſſed, and which cannot be ſanctioned by the royal prerogative on account of the King's abſence, ſhall ſtill preſerve the name, and have the force of laws throughout the Kingdom, and the ſeals of office already approved of ſhall be affixed to them."

"2dly, The Chief Miniſter of Juſtice ſhall be authoriſed to affix the ſeals of ſtate to all the acts of the legiſlative power, and to ſign his name to them."

"The National Aſſembly orders that the miniſter for the home department ſhall inſtantly diſpatch couriers to all the departments of the kingdom, with an order to all the public officers, national guards, and the troops of the empire, to ſtop every perſon who ſhall attempt to quit the kingdom; as well as to prevent every ſpecies of goods, arms, ſtores, or money, horſes or carriages, from paſſing: And that ſhould the couriers overtake the king, or any individuals of the royal family, or thoſe who may have aſſiſted in their eſcape, the ſaid public officers, national guards, and others, ſhall be bound to take the neceſſary meaſures to prevent it, to detain thoſe perſons who have attempted it, and to give immediate notice of it to the legiſlative body.

"The National Aſſembly declares to all the citizens of Paris, and to all the inhabitants of the empire, that the ſame firmneſs and energy which have enabled them to contend with ſo many difficultier, ſhall be obſerved in their deliberation on the preſent occaſion of the eſcape of the King and royal family; it recommends to the citizens the neceſſity of preſerving the moſt ſtrict good order to preſerve the public peace; that the National Aſſembly has taken the moſt active meaſures to find out thoſe perſons who have rendered themſelves guilty, by aſſiſting in the eſcape of the king, and that it will uninterruptedly employ itſelf in providing ſuch means that public affairs ſhall not ſuffer by the event; that it is the duty of all citizens to repoſe their confidence in them, in whatever regards the ſalvation of the empire, and that whoever ſhall excite diſturbances, put citizens in fear of their lives, or threaten their property, ſhall be deemed guilty:

"Orders, That all citizens ſhall hold themſelves ready to act for the preſervation of public tranquility and the defence of their country:

"Orders, That the adminiſtration of every department, and the municipal officers of the kingdom, ſhall promulgate the preſent decree, and watch over the public ſecurity.

"The miniſter of war ſhall be directed to diſpatch M. de Rochambeau immediately with the neceſſary orders to put the frontiers of the kingdom in a ſtate of defence, and to arreſt all thoſe perſons who ſhall be ſuſpected of having aſſiſted in reſcuing the king.

"6th, the National Aſſembly decrees, that all the ſeals of office, as well as others made uſe of by the different committees of the National Aſſembly, ſhall be got together and placed under the direction of four commiſſioners appointed by the National Aſſembly, of whom one always ſhall be in attendance to expedite its decrees. That notice ſhall be written without delay to all the directors of departments in the provinces charging them to be extremely vigilant in not ſuffering any fictitious decree to be ſpread through the country.

"The National Aſſembly decrees, That the public miniſters ſhall retire to an adjoining room, to give the neceſſary orders that the preſent decrees be put in execution.

"Decrees, That the miniſters ſhall be authorized to hold a communication, with the Aſſembly as often as they ſhall judge neceſſary."

Thurſday Morning, June 23.

The Preſident reſumed the chair, and the Aſſembly formed itſelf into a deliberative body.

One of the ſecretaries read a letter, ſtating, that three citizens of Paris offered to the Aſſembly a voluntary contribution for the payment of the National Guards who ſhould be employed in the defence of the frontiers.

Monſ. Mangin, the ſurgeon, who was the means of apprehending the Royal Family, was the perſon diſpatched to the National Aſſembly, who were deliberating at the moment, when a confuſed cry was heard in the hall—"He is taken!" "He is taken!"

A packet was delivered to the Preſident, when the Secretary was ordered to read to the Aſſembly, a letter from the officers of the Municipality of Varennes, dated the 21ſt of June. It was conceived in theſe terms:

To the Preſident of the National Aſſembly.

"SIR,

"In the ſtate of alarm which we are now in, when every moment is of conſequence, we authoriſe M. Mangin, Surgeon at Varennes, to wait upon you inſtantly, to inform you, that the King is now in our hands! We beg of you to inform us what conduct we are to purſue."

A letter was then read from the officers of the Municipality of Saint Menehoud, which gave an account of various orders iſſued by M. Bouille, commander of the troops, to ſend to him a number of troops of the line, as well in the Municipality of Menehoud, as elſewhere.

The Preſident announced that Mangin, from Varennes, deſired to be admitted to give an account of the manner in which the King was ſtopped. He was admitted, and gave the following account:

"Yeſterday, June 22, about one in the morning, a carriage entered Varennes, which was not ſuſpected to contain the King and the Royal Family. It was eſcorted by a detachment of Lauzun's huſſars, and attended by ſeveral perſons who acted as couriers.

"The Poſt-Maſter of St. Menehoud, who entertained ſuſpicions reſpecting the carriage, and had followed it from Clermont, where the couriers declared that they were going to Verdun, perceived that it took the road to Varennes. He then got before it, and cried out in the town to ſtop a carriage that was paſſing

"Two young men, Paul le Blanc and Joſeph Ponſin, ſtopped the carriage. The poſtillions whipped their horſes, and the young men threatened to fire into the carriage if they attempted to proceed. The perſons in the carriage ordered them to ſtop. In the mean time ſeveral other perſons aſſembled, and gave the alarm. The travellers alighted without reſiſtance. The National Guard ſurrounded the detachment of huſſars, who alſo ſubmitted. The Attorney-General of the community conducted the travellers to his houſe, where they aſked for refreſhment.

"Their quality was ſtill unknown, when I entered and recognized the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, Madame Royale, and Madame Elizabeth. I went out, and gave notice to my fellow-citizens, that it was the King and Royal Family. They profeſſed the greateſt zeal to oppoſe their departure, and drove away ſome officers of huſſars and dragoons, who attempted to favor it.—The good countenance of the National Guards, and the firmneſs of the Municipal Officers, rendered all their attempts fruitleſs.

"I inſtantly mounted a horſe, as did twelve of my fellow-citizens. We rode from village to village for aſſiſtance, and in leſs than an hour we collected above four thouſand National Guards, beſides the huſſars and dragoons, who joined us, and conducted themſelves like good patriots.

"When I ſaw that we could anſwer for the detention of the King and the Royal Family, I haſtened to the capital, to quiet the minds of all good citizens, and eſpecially the repreſentatives of the nation. I ſet out at four in the morning, and reached the barriers of Paris at ſeven in the evening. The people of the capital, whom I informed as I paſſed, prevented me from appearing ſooner before this auguſt Aſſembly, by their eagerneſs to be aſſured of the facts, which I have now communicated."

The account was received with loud applauſe, and ordered to be printed.

The Aſſembly having heard the different diſpatches, immediately iſſued orders—

1ſt. That the moſt inviolable regard ſhould be paid to the ſafety of the King's perſon, in conducting him to the capital.

2d. That information ſhould immediately be conveyed to the whole kingdom, that the King was taken.

3d. That M. Bouille ſhould be deprived of all command, and immediately arreſted.

Thurſday Afternoon.

The Preſident read the following letter from the three commiſſioners to meet the King:

"*La Ferte ſous Jouare—Nine o'clock in the morning.*

"The King left Chalons laſt night, eſcorted by an army of national guards, aſſembled from the neighbouring departments, as ſoon as the news of his being ſtopped was made known. We have given orders every where for the ſafety and tranquility of the return of the King. We have been effectually ſeconded by the diſpoſitions of the citizens. The ſentiments of the people are every where the ſame as at Paris; their deportment is magnanimous, yet tranquil. We have every where experienced teſtimonies of reſpect and confidence in the National Aſſembly."

Letters from different departments were then read, all breathing an entire devotion to the decrees of the National Aſſembly.

A numerous deputation of the National Guard was admitted, when M. la Fayette, the ſpeaker of the deputation, addreſſed the Preſident in the following ſpeech:

"You ſee before you citizens, who have never meaſured their zeal but by the exigencies of their country. They aſk for the permiſſion of ſwearing, in your preſence, that they will not employ thoſe arms which they took up in the cauſe of liberty, except in the defence of the conſtitution and of freedom. The late occurrences, as far as they have affected the people of the capital, have been what all movements and procedures ſhould be which do not attack the rights of citizens. If it be true that the bold and impreſſive ſerenity of which they have diſplayed ſo affecting an example, augments the fury of our enemies, haſten to inform us of thoſe places in which they can be diſcovered; and may the firſt ſoldiers who armed themſelves in the defence of liberty, become, likewiſe, the firſt ſoldiers who marched forwards to give battle to the champions of deſpotiſm!"

The Preſident made the following reply:

"From you it was natural to expect the moſt intrepid and virtuous efforts for the preſervation of the public freedom. All France is too ſenſible of the obligations which you have already beſtowed, not to ſuppoſe it certain, that, in the ſequel, you will confer more. It is with joy, it is with confidence, that the repreſentatives of the nation receive your oaths. Should our enemies forget that the people of France are free, they will be taught by you that the power of freemen is as inexhauſtible as their valour.

The Pariſian National Guard, to which were united the Swiſs Guards, and a great number of citizens, armed and unarmed, entered with uplifted hands. They marched acroſs the hall, and ſtepping before the Preſident, unanimouſly exclaimed—"We ſwear, we will live free or die!"

Theſe having retired, were ſucceeded by another patriotic phalanx, which alſo made the hall reſound with their oaths and acclamations of joy, mixed with the ſound of military inſtruments.

Two hours and a half were conſumed in taking the oaths by ſimilar bodies, that followed theſe with the ſame acclamations.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, July 5.

It evidently appears that Louis 16th. intended to escape to Mentz, the capital of the Elector of that name, where the chiefs of the counter-revolution now are. It is certain that he never meant to go to Brussels, and the report of the government messenger of his having passed Douay, is wholly unfounded. The king was to have met the prince de Conde, the count d'Artois, and M. de Calonne at Mentz, where the two former arrived the 13th instant, accompanied by the dukes of Bourbon, and Engien, and were received under the discharge of a salute of artillery, and on the parade by a company of grenadiers.

The Elector, accompanied by all the French general officers at that place, received their highnesses with great pomp; the palace was very superbly illuminated, and there was a grand supper in the evening. The count d'Artois resides at the Electoral palace. The prince de Conde and his sons at an Hotel, where he is attended by a royal guard.

In consequence of a decree passed soon after the opening of the National Assembly on the morning of the 21st of June, Mr. de Rochambeau appeared at the bar. This venerable soldier observed to the assembly, that the decree which ordered him to head the troops, and secure the frontiers, imposed on him a responsibility, which perhaps exceeded his physical and moral power, as he was then at the age of seventy years; but that he would nevertheless set no bounds to his zeal, and that the assembly and the nation whom they represented, might depend on his fidelity.

Mr. de Rochambeau was accompanied by a number of general officers, who as well as he, all bound themselves by oath to defend the constitution.

The last advices from China acquaint us, that the Emperor of that kingdom had declared war against the Empress of Russia, and had forbidden the importation of Russian furs into the dominions of China.

A letter just received from Grand Cairo, the metropolis of Egypt, by the way of Leghorn, says, that the plague rages there most violently, and has already carried off 120,000 people.

By private letters from Petersburgh, received by yesterday's mail, we learn that Mr. Fawkener had his first audience of the Empress the 1st inst. seven days after his arrival at Petersburgh. The same day he was at Court, but very cooly received. The letters mention that the Empress made extremely light of being threatened into the measures of the allied Courts, by our sending a fleet into the Baltic. She observed that she had a fleet also, which was sufficient to protect her.

In consequence of these advices, Stocks fell near one per cent. although there was no open market.

The National Assembly, it is said, have determined—"That the King, by passing beyond the distance of twenty leagues from Paris, without the consent of the National Assembly, had, according to a constitutional decree sanctioned by himself, committed a formal abdication of the Throne; that he was declared to be deposed; that the Dauphin was entitled to the Crown, and should govern under a commission of Regency, the members of which would be appointed as soon as possible; and that his education should be superintended by three Commissioners, and by visitors chosen by the National Assembly."

The Dauphin is now in his seventh year, having been born March 27, 1785.

It was not believed, that M. D'Orleans would have a share in the Regency.

The Duke de Choiseul and Count Damas, who facilitated the flight of the Royal Family, are arrested, and now in prison at Verdun.

Colonel Frosen is arrested on a charge of having procured the carriages and horses that conveyed the Royal Family out of the capital. M. Thierry, the King's valet-de-chamber, has disappeared.

The King's departure from Paris was to have taken place five days before it actually did, and was delayed by his reluctance. He was not prevailed upon to move at last but with much difficulty.

On the road he insisted on stopping four hours at one place for refreshment, to which the failure of the whole plan is attributed.

It was the current report, that the King asked La Fayette, "Are the National Assembly and the people disposed to *put us to death?*" To which the Commander answered, "Sir, the National Assembly, and the citizens, who tenderly loved you, commiserate the situation in which you have plunged yourself; but as to the Queen, I am silent."

A gentleman just returned from Petersburgh says, that the reception which Mr. Fawkener experienced from the Czarina, and the Russian Ministers, on his arrival, was not only the most polite, but the most cordial that any of his predecessors ever met with at that Court; and at the time of his departure from that city it was positively said, that the Empress had agreed to submit herself, in the most candid manner, to the mediation of the allied powers.

A plan for raising the Royal George was this day laid before the Admirals and principal Navy Officers in this place, by a Mr. Edwards, who is to receive 70,000l. from Government if he succeeds, and nothing if he fails.

The Neptune, Capt. Balfour, belonging to Leith, in the Greenland Fishery, was lost on the ice the 23d of May, by two large pieces of ice meeting, said to be from forty to fifty miles in extent, which cut her through in five minutes. The crew were saved by getting upon the ice.

Should a peace between Russia and the Porte be concluded on, the fresh disputes between the latter power and Austria will of course terminate; and there is reason to believe that the King of Prussia has undertaken to accommodate the business; as for this purpose he has sent Col. Bischofiswerder to the Emperor in Italy.

The following is the copy of a letter from M. D'Orleans to the printer of one of our newspapers, after the flight of the King was known.

"SIR,

"Having read in your Journal your opinion on the measures to be taken on the return of the King, and all that your justice and impartiality have dictated respecting me, I ought to repeat to you, what I have publicly declared since the 21st and 22d of this month to several members of the National Assembly, that I am ready to serve my country, by land or by sea, in a diplomatic capacity—in short, in any post which requires but a zeal and an unbounded devotion to the public good; but that if a regency be the question, I renounce from this moment forever, all rights which the constitution gives me to be elected to that office. I do assure you, that having made so many sacrifices to the interests of the people, and the cause of liberty, I have not freedom in my own mind to depart from the rank of a simple citizen, which I have adopted, but with a firm determination to remain forever in it—in consequence, ambition would in me be inexcusable. It is not for the purpose of silencing my detractors, that I make this declaration. I know too well, that my zeal for the national liberty, and for *equality*, which is its basis, will ever heighten their hatred against me. I disdain their calumnies—my conduct will ever prove the malignity and the absurdity of them; but on this occasion, I ought to declare my sentiments and my irrevocable resolutions, that the public opinion may not rest upon a false basis, in its reasonings upon the new measures which it might be necessary to adopt.

"(Signed) L. P. D'ORLEANS."

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

This morning the long expected box-packets, containing private letters by the Prince William Henry, were received at the India-house, as well as those by the William Pitt.

A letter to the conductor of this paper, dated Madras, February 18, sent off whilst the Prince William Henry was getting under way, has the following welcome intelligence respecting the movements of the grand army.

"Letters are this moment received from the army, dated the 14th of February, from Chittore, to which place they had advanced by a rapid march from Vellore.

"Their bullocks were so numerous, and in such excellent condition, as to present a scene altogether *nouvelle*—for the line of guns were absolutely *waiting* for the infantry.

"The army is in high spirits, and both officers and men warmly attached to, and well pleased with the conduct of their gallant commander earl Cornwallis."

PITTSBURGH, August 13.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on Tuesday the 2d instant, Capt. Beaty and Doyle's companies, with detachments of artillery and levies, sailed from this place for Head Quarters: They are to be joined at Whelin by Major Bedinger's Virginia battalion, and to take two brigades of horses for the campaign. The whole to be commanded by Col. Drake.

About eight miles down the Ohio one of the store boats struck a rock, and although part of her load was powder, it was all preserved safe, and no other loss was sustained than a few bushels of Indian corn, owing to the exertions of the officers and men. The boat was repaired the next day, and went on with the fleet, which was seen going on well last Sunday morning, near fifty miles down, though the river was remarkably low.

On the 7th, Capt. Phelon arrived at this place, after a march of 600 miles, with a fine body of troops; and yesterday a large convoy of Majors Butler and Clark's battalions of levies embarked and sailed for Head Quarters, under the command of Col. George Gibson. They are to take in two other brigades of horses at Whelin. The militia have taken post at different stations for the protection of the frontiers, while the army will be performing their part against our tawney enemies: and another embarkation is preparing to move in a few days; so that, under Providence, we may hope in a short time to see our citizens at peace.

We hear that an additional number of continental troops are on their march from this quarter.

Accounts from Fort Franklin on French Creek, mention, that old Mr. Mead, the father of the two principal settlers of that name on French Creek, is found dead, with old Bull, the Indian that was the principal murderer of Cutright's family this summer, near this place. They were close together, the Indian stabbed in the belly, and a cut across his throat with a knife. Mr. Mead had been taken prisoner, on the 28th ult. by two Indians, Bull and another, and on their way, a day's travel in the woods, the old man, though feeble with age, yet of a bold spirit, watching his opportunity, and seizing the Indian's knife, had given him his death; but, it is supposed, the other Indian overpowered and killed him.

BALTIMORE, August 23.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 21, 1791.

"Lately died, at Yeverdein, in Switzerland, Sir FREDERICK HALDIMAND, Knight of the Bath, a Lieutenant-General in his Britannic Majesty's service, Colonel of the 60th (British) Regiment of Foot, and late Governor of Canada."

Philadelphia, August 27.

On Tuesday, the time to which the legislature of this Commonwealth was adjourned, a quorum of both Houses assembled in the State House in this city.

Wednesday, both Houses convened in the Senate chamber, to receive the Governor's communications,—when he addressed them in a lengthy speech, containing a statement of the important objects which had been attended to during the recess, and those which now demanded their deliberation.

The Speech, among a variety of other interesting particulars, mentions the following,—that contracts are concluded for improving the navigation of the rivers Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Lechawaxen; for opening and improving the roads from Wilkesbarre to the Windgap, from Keplinger's mill to the Susquehanna, from Cataweesy to Hamburgh, from Middle Creek to Grubb's furnace, from Daniel Titus's to Poplar-run; and for opening and improving the roads through the Long Narrows, through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, and through the Canoe Narrows. That a loan of 60,000l. has been negociated with the Bank of North America, for the use of the Commonwealth.—That the arrangement in respect to discharging the grant to the proprietaries, Messrs. Penn, has been carried into effect as far as relates to exchanging the warrants of the Supreme Executive Council, for new warrants payable in 6 per cent stock; this arrangement has received the entire approbation of the agent of Messrs. Penn—a very few days will probably close the transaction with credit to the state, and advantage to the parties.

That the balance of the claims of Pennsylvania against the United States, will be about 14,735,250 dollars. That the active property belonging to the state amounts to 1,377,494l. the debts it owes amount to 599,914l. 18s. 5d.

That a letter has been received from the National Assembly of France, addressed to the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

After the flight of the King of France was known, the National Assembly sat ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN HOURS, without intermission; the members relieving each other for rest and refreshment by turns—an evidence of their firmness and heroism in the moment of danger.

By the last accounts from France it appears that the Pope has revoked all his bulls and anathemas, against the proceedings of the National Assembly—and proposes to take the civic oath himself, and that all the Cardinals should do the same—this circumstance caused great rejoicings and illuminations in Paris.

Of 4,858 quarter barrels of gun-powder which have been deposited in the magazine of this State since January last, only 370 barrels were imported.

The balance of the claims of the State of South-Carolina against the United States, amounts to upwards of fourteen millions of dollars.

The revenues of the kingdom of Denmark amount to one million of pounds, sterling—and those of Sweden to about one million and a half, sterling money.

In the Sandwich Packet (arrived at New-York) came passengers Miss Thomas, Miss Johnson, the Right Hon. Earl of Wycomb, Major General Mansell, Mr. Mansell, Mr. Walter Mansell, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Newman.

ALEXANDER LOWRY, Esquire, is appointed Senator for the District composed of Lancaster and York Counties, Pennsylvania.

The following very interesting Decree passed in the National Assembly of France, on the 4th of June last, is extracted from the Courier de l'Europe of the 10th of the same month.

"THE National Assembly having heard the contents of a letter from the Minister of the United States of America, signed, "*Jefferson*," and that from the Representatives of Pennsylvania, dated the 8th of April last, on the report of the Diplomatic Committee, decrees, that the two above mentioned letters shall be printed and inserted at large in their journals: the President is directed to answer the letter of the Representatives of Pennsylvania, and to express to the Minister of the United States of America their earnest wish to strengthen more and more the bands of fraternity which unite the two nations.

"The Assembly further decrees, That the King shall be requested to negotiate a new treaty of commerce with the United States, which may multiply such commercial regulations between the two nations as may be reciprocally advantageous to both."

The affairs of France have long exhibited an interesting spectacle to mankind—the friends of the human race have rejoiced in the downfall of one of the most stupendous fabrics ever erected by the demon of despotism, and have earnestly wished to see the glorious temple of freedom erected on its ruins. The progress that has been made in this great work, is truly astonishing. At the present moment a principle of enthusiasm in the cause of liberty appears to have taken possession of the minds of the great body of the people—and actuated by one impulse, in whatever shape or form the ancient tyranny appears, it is instantaneously resisted.

The recent attempt of the King, and its consequences, exhibit the new character of the people in a most respectable point of light. At the moment when a selected body of troops were called upon to assist in aiding the flight of the King, their arms fell from their hands; and those whom it was expected would have been the faithful adherents of the Monarch, were instantly transformed into the guardians of the public safety.——Well might Louis declare, that he was now convinced that the people were in favor of the Revolution.

It is a pleasing reflection to every patriot that the laws of the Union have not only retrieved our credit as a nation, but have also placed the funds of every particular state in a most eligible situation—a situation that was not anticipated by an individual in the United States. And can it possibly be considered as a criterion of patriotism to excite jealousies and suggest suspicions respecting the general government? Can those men be friends to the peace, the happiness, the prosperity or freedom of their country, whose whole merit as political characters, arises from their secret and open cabals against this government and the present administration—the people know that they cannot.

The individual governments, and all the particular branches and members of them, must on every consistent principle, be strenuous supporters of the government of the Union; and this they will do, for it is not possible that men in their senses should attempt to render useless the pillars that support the temple of our union—experience shews that without a general government, the states will destroy each other.

Envy is a most fruitful source of complaint and declamation; the prosperity of our cotemporaries is not to be borne, unless we have participated in their good fortune; "it is by practising the arts of knavery and deceit that great estates are accumulated—in a fair competition, the abilities of mankind are so exactly on a level, that an equal distribution of riches must be the result—therefore we that are in the rear in the pursuit of gain, have not been *fairly* distanced:" thus will the envious vent their spleen against their more prosperous neighbors, and if it relieves their minds, it may serve the purpose of more just and liberal reflections. There are methods however which the envious adopt to express their chagrin and malice, which are not always so harmless in their effects—if in their great wisdom they can trace any connection between the success of individuals, and a just confidence in the government—altho this confidence was proposed to every citizen without exception, the government forsooth must be traduced for not making *their* fortunes, equally with those who embarked their all on the issue of that contest, which saved the liberties of America—a little attention to motives, will prevent a great deal of deception.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has been pleased to make the following appointments:

William Bradford, jun. Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Jared Ingersoll, Esq. Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, in the room of Mr. Bradford, promoted.

James Biddle, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit, consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware.

William Augustus Atlee, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit, consisting of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin.

Jacob Rush, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit, consisting of the counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne and Northumberland.

Thomas Smith, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit, consisting of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntington and Mifflin.

Alexander Addison, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit, consisting of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny.

DIED, near London, the 17th June last, in the 84th year of her age the Right Hon. Selina Countess of Huntington—the great patroness of the methodists.

At Binfield, June 23, the celebrated Mrs. Catharine Macauley Graham. Some particulars respecting the above characters in our next.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Dublin Packet,	Davis,	Cadiz,
Brig Chance,	Hamil,	Lisbon,
—— Kitty,	M'Allister,	Grenada,
Barque Sally,	Cassedy,	Killibegs,
Ship Ajax,	Weir,	do.
Snow Experiment,	Frosier,	Jamaica,
Sloop Governor Hamilton,	Stiles,	Turks-Island,
Brig ——,	Moore,	Cape-Francois,
—— Mentor,	Parker,	St. Vincents,
—— Georgia Packet,	Burrows,	Georgia.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	21/ 21/3	pr. £.	106¼ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/4 12/5		62 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/8 12/9		63¾ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	102½ do.
Indents	12/6	62½ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/6.	
Bank Subscriptions,		185 Dollars.

☞ *Letters for the English Packet will be received at the Post-Office in this city, till Wednesday the 30th instant.*

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

(BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.)

New-Haven, July 20, 1791.

THE Public are informed, that the Tickets in the *New-Haven Wharf Lottery* have met with a *rapid Sale*;—more than two-thirds are already disposed of. The DRAWING will positively commence on the 13th *September* next. Those *Persons* who have received *Tickets* to sell, are requested, *without fail*, to return to the *Managers* what shall remain *unsold* on the 10th *September*. Those who intend to become *Adventurers* in this *Lottery*, will do well to *secure* TICKETS immediately, lest, by delay, they loose the *CHANCE* of making their FORTUNES; as the *Managers* have no doubt the *Tickets* will all be SOLD before the 10th *September*.

☞ A few of the above TICKETS may be had *(if applied for soon)* of Messrs. *STEPHEN AUSTIN & Co.* corner of Pine and Front-streets—*who are authorised to pay the* PRIZES.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1791.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the said Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

Her Most Faithful Majesty's Consul-General to the United States, publishes the following EXTRACT from the Instructions sent him by the Royal Board of Trade at LISBON, for the information of those whom it may concern:—

ALL Mercantile Contracts, Policies of Insurance, Protests, or other Documents, which are to be given in evidence in Courts of Justice, or out thereof, shall be authenticated by the Consuls, and sealed with the royal arms of the respective Consulate, which her Majesty has been pleased to grant the Consuls to affix to papers relating to their office; without which no credit shall be given thereunto in Courts of Justice, or otherwise.

Philadelphia, August 12.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern. That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the life-time of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of

} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

BOOKS.

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,

A large collection of BOOKS;

Among which are the following

AMERICAN EDITIONS.

LOVELASS on Bills of Exchange.
Clerk's Vade Mécum.
Gilbert's Law of Evidence.
Dallas's Reports.
Kirby's Connecticut Reports.
Conductor Generalis.

New Edinburgh Dispensatory.
Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic.
Rush's Medical Enquiries.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine, latest edition.
Clark on Diseases of Horses.
Gentleman's Pocket Farrier.

Osterwald's Christian Theology.
Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.
Necker on Religious Opinions.
Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide.
Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies.
Lectures delivered by Soame Jenyns.
The Christian Remembrancer.
Future State Eternal.
Russel's Seven Sermons.
Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion.
Beattie's Evidence of Ditto.
Think Well On't.
Devout Christian's Vade Mécum
Edwards's History of Redemption.
——— on the Religious Affections.
——— against Chauncey.
Booth's Apology for the Baptists
Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible.
Enfield's Family Prayers.
Methodist Hymns.
Watts's Hymns and Psalms.
Price's Sermons.

Ramsay's American Revolution
History of America.
Morse's Geography.
Siege of Gibraltar.
Shaw's Abridgement of Bruce's Travels.
Keate's Account of the Pelew Islands.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Paley's Moral Philosophy.
Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.
Nicholson's Natural Philosophy
Junius's Letters.

Pike's Arithmetic.
Gough's Arithmetic, altered by Workman.
Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin.
Dodsley's Fables.
P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon, l. X.
Philadelphia Latin Grammar.
Ruddiman's Rudiments.
Schoolmaster's Assistant.
Selectæ è Veteri Testamento Historiæ.
Scott's Lessons on Elocution.
Sargeant's Short Hand.
Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.
Young Man's Companion.
Catechism of Nature.
Hervey's Meditations.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Thomson's Seasons.
Rudiments of Taste.
Klopstock's Messiah.
Lavater's Aphorisms.
Hale's Affectionate Epistles to his Children.
Beauties of Johnson.
——— of Sterne.
Percival's Father's Instructions.
Lady's Advice to her Daughters.
Emma Corbet.
Accomplished Gentleman.
Ela, or the Delusions of the Heart.
Adventures of Maria Cecilia.
Adventures of Alphonso and Dalinda.
Beattie's Poems.
Conquest of Canaan.
Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness.
Economy of Human Life.
Fables for the Ladies.
Freneau's Poems.
Mackenzie's Lounger.
More's Sacred Dramas.
Present for an Apprentice.

IMPORTED BOOKS.

Kennet's Roman Antiquities.
Trimmer's Sacred History, 6 vols.
Nicholson's Navigation.
Alexander's Experimental Enquiries.
——— Experimental Essays.
Huxham on Fevers.
Virtues and Efficacy of a Crust of Bread.
Edinburgh Pharmacopia.
Burke's Speeches and Political Tracts.
Beauties of the British Senate.
Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies.
Miss Murray's Mentoria.
Stuart's View of Society.
Richard Steele's Correspondence
Man of the Moon, 2 vols.
Dramatic Pieces.
School Dialogues.
Andrews's History of the American War, 4 vols.
New Annual Register.
Vattel's Law of Nations.
Walker's Academic Speaker.
Life of Robinson Crusoe.
Saville's Miscellanies.
School of Wisdom
Knox's Sermons, 2 vols.
Description of 300 Animals.
Boyle's Voyages.
Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
The Apocrypha.
Marmontel's Belisarius.
Journey through Sweden.
Dupaty's Travels.
Stretch's Beauties of History.
Allison's Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste.

Philadelphia, August 6 1791. (w&sgw 1aw6t)

Charlestown (Mass.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of said LOTTERY present to the Public the following

SCHEME

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	2500	Dolls. is	2500
1		1000		1000
15		100	are	1500
20		50		1000
20		40		800
20		30		600
40		20		800
60		10		600
70		8		560
80		6		480
2008		4		8032
2335	Prizes,			17872
4665	Blanks,		Deduction,	3128
7000	Tickets,		Amount,	21000

☞ This Class will commence drawing on or before the 1st of September.

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers in Charlestown, and at the usual places in Boston.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY, } Managers.

Charleston, May 25, 1791.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,

HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Massachusetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

[☞ All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propolals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tenesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, } per. 100 rations.
Two quarts of vinegar, } per. 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap, } per. 100 rations.
One pound of candles, } per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Proposals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York,

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That proposals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main south branch of the said river, from the said mouth up to the source of the said main south branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia, and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*